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From the Massachusetts Ploughman.  
ON STEEPING SEEDS.

In Mr. Colman's second number of European Agriculture he gives an account of experiments made in steeping seeds for planting.

We give below the statements which Mr. C. has received from English farmers, with a caution to our friends not to put too much confidence in single trials of new modes of farming. The extraordinary results, testified to, may be owing to other causes than the steeping of seeds in liquids.

We have people in Massachusetts who seriously assert that seeds may be so steeped as to require no manure on the field. They seem to believe that seeds may be so impregnated that their roots will extend freely in any soil, however compact, and destitute of matter to make it ferment and become light. We have no faith in any such virtue in steeps, yet we publish what is said by others, that our readers may know the whole story.

And here we may as well quote an article from the London Mark Lane Express on this same subject of steeping. For our own part we are free to say we have never gained any advantage by steeping field seeds. But we have known many to lose their harvests by experiments in steeping.

We would not discourage experiments of this kind, but we would caution our young and sanguine experimenters to try new modes on a small scale at first. Believe not every tale.

The article in the Express follows:—

CAMPBELL'S CORN-PRODUCING LIQUIDS.

"SIR,—As many of my brother agriculturists will now be busy putting in their seed-wheat, it is possible that some of them may feel inclined to try "Campbell's Corn-producing Liquids." I trouble you with this communication, to say what has been the result of some trials made with seed, steeped with those liquids during the present year.

1st. On one-half of a field of 16 acres, the seed (Laing's Swede turnip) was steeped in Campbell's Liquid, according to his printed directions; the other half was sown with the same kind of seed, without preparation. There is no apparent difference in the crop, nor has there been, during the summer, any advantage in colour or size on the part of the steeped seed.

2nd. On a field containing 8 acres yellow turnips were sown; one-half of the field with steeped seed, the other with seed without preparation: the result is similar to that of the Swedes, showing no benefit whatever from the use of Campbell's Liquid.

3rd. On another field of yellow turnips, I tried two rows with steeped seed, without any other manure. The turnips on these two rows are about the size of a nut, while the rest of the field is an excellent crop.

4th. I steeped several seeds of oats, barley, and wheat, and planted them in a garden, and they have shown no advantage over seeds in the same plot, put into the ground in the ordinary manner.

The seed was in every instance steeped under my own inspection, and in strict accordance with the directions given.

In my opinion the preparation is worthless.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROALDUS."

Oct. 11, 1844.

"I may as well here as any where (Mr. Colman says) recur to an experiment exhibited at the Dundee Show, of the effect of prepared steeps for seed. It excited great attention on that occasion. I visited the grounds of the gentleman who made the experiment; and he has been

kind enough to write me, on the subject, a letter, which I subjoin.

"SEMINARIES, DUNDEE, }  
13th September, 1843. }

"SIR:—Since I had the pleasure of meeting you in Edinburgh, I have thought a good deal about the way in which I ought to proceed as to concealing for a time, or at once revealing, my method of preparing seeds, so as to produce superior crops of grain. I have at last determined that the better way is to make the process known to the heads of agricultural societies.

"In accordance with this resolution, I have written to the Duke of Richmond, as president of both the National Agricultural Institutions of Great Britain, and to the president of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, disclosing the processes which I have used: and I now do the same to you, as agricultural commissioner from the United States.

"I consider this plan better, in every respect, than sending prepared specimens of seeds, as the applications for these might soon become too numerous to be attended to.

"The specimens of growing corn, which I exhibited at the show here, were the produce of seeds steeped in sulphate, nitrate and muriate of ammonia; nitrates of soda and potass, and combinations of these. It was objected by some that the tallest specimens of oats were too rank,—and would break down before coming to the ripened seed. I should by no means be afraid of such a result, as the stems were strong in proportion to their height; but should there even be some reason in the objection, the result might be modified by a modification of the process. The tallest oats were prepared from sulphate of ammonia, and I am convinced, from experiment, that the addition of a portion, say one half, of sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, would so modify the growth as to make the stalks moderately high, and at the same time preserve the superior productiveness of the seed.

"The barley, which, you may perhaps recollect, consisted of an average of ten stems from one seed, and thirty-four grains on each stem, was the produce of seeds steeped in nitrate of ammonia. I may mention that the best illustration of the comparative productiveness of prepared and unprepared seed was exhibited by the contrast of wheat, sown 5th July, which, by the 10th of August, the last day of the show, presented the following results: the prepared seeds had tillered into nine, ten and eleven stems; the unprepared into only two, three and four; and both were from the same sample of seed, and sown in the same soil, side by side.

"The various salts above specified were made by me from their carbonates, and were exactly neutralized. I then added from eight to twelve measures of water. The time of steeping varied from fifty to ninety-four hours, at a temperature of about 60° Fahrenheit.

"Barley, I found, does not succeed with more than sixty hours' steeping. Rye-grass, and other cultivated grasses, may do very well with from sixteen to twenty hours; but clovers will not do with more than eight or ten hours, for, being bilobate, the seeds are apt to burst in swelling.

"On the 16th ultimo, I caused four cart-loads of earth, dug from about six feet under the surface, to be laid over tilley ground, and spread there, and in this virgin soil, totally destitute of any organic matter, I sowed seeds of oats and barley prepared in seven different ways: but, having to leave on the 31st, I could not form a correct estimate of the comparative progress of the seeds, as the season is far advanced, and vegetation slow; but, if in health, I re-visit the place in October, and shall then be able to judge better of the result. Along with the prepared seeds, I sow-

ed also some unprepared, both in the virgin soil and in pure sand. They had all sprung well when I left. I hope soon to have the pleasure of writing you again on the subject. Meantime, I remain, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"JAS. CAMPBELL.

"HENRY COLMAN, Esq. London."

There were exhibited, on this occasion, specimens of oats, barley, wheat and rye-grass raised from seed chemically prepared. Mr. Campbell adds in another letter as follows:—

"It is now a considerable time since I began to imagine that, if the ultimate principles, of which the proximate constituents of most of the gramineous seeds are composed, could by any means be made so to enter the substance of the seed, and at the same time not injure its vitality, as thoroughly to imbue its texture with an excess of these principles, the end (viz. of superseding manures) would be accomplished; and it is by doing this to a certain extent that I am certain I have succeeded.

"The specimens of oats prepared from sulphate of ammonia are magnificent, both as to height and strength, being six feet high, and having stems like small canes, and consisted of an average of ten stems from each seed, and 160 grains on each stem. The oats from muriate of ammonia were vigorous and equally prolific, but not so tall; and those from the nitrate of soda and potass were nearly equally prolific, but still less tall. Big or bear, from a preparation of nitrate of ammonia, like that in which the barley was steeped, had an average of eleven and a half stems from each seed, and seventy-two grains on each stem."

Mr. Campbell states "that the ground in which these experiments had been made had received no manure for eleven years, and in it there was little organic matter of any kind."—It was in a yard, or old garden, next to his house; but unless he had made an analysis of the soil in respect to the amount of organic matter it contained in it, I should conclude that his judgement here was at fault.

This circumstance, however, is of little consequence, since the experiments were comparative, and made in the same soil, and under the same circumstances. The plants had been principally removed from the ground when I saw it; and I had only to regret that the experiments, of which, from the apparent results, he could hardly, beforehand, have realized the importance, had not been made with more scrupulous exactness.—They are, however, sufficiently interesting and decisive to induce other experiments, in which the results may be more defined. Mr. Campbell's disinterested conduct in communicating them to the public does him the highest honor. Mr. Campbell has since sent the following communication to the Agricultural Society, as to the results of the unfinished experiments noticed in his former letter:—

"The salts were neutralized by adding the carbonates until effervescence completely ceased; and this was done that there might be no excess of acid." Mr. Campbell adds, with respect to his succeeding experiments, which he proposed to examine on the 12th of October, that they were completely successful, showing a decided contrast in favor of the prepared seeds. In the soil dug up from 6 or 8 feet under the surface, the prepared seed showed plants with seven or eight stems, while the unprepared had not more than three.

The preparation of seeds by steeping is not a new process. The preparation of wheat, by soaking in brine or in a preparation of arsenic, has been recommended, and, so far as my own experience and observation go, may be considered as a sure remedy against smut. The steeping of Indian corn in a solution of copperas and of saltpetre has



likewise been supposed to stimulate and promote its growth, though this is not so well established as might be desired.—But a scientific attempt, like that of Mr. Campbell, to combine, upon chemical principles, the ingredients or salts deemed essential to the growth of the plant, and to furnish them by soaking the seed in them, is a rare, though not wholly an unknown attempt. Its partial success, in this case, affords strong encouragement to further experiments. The steep may be supposed to operate in two ways—either as a stimulant, to cause the seed to develop its powers of germination more rapidly and fully than it otherwise would do, and thus gather more of the nourishment which it needs from the soil or the atmosphere; or as supplying that proportion of saline inorganic matter which the plant requires. This is indeed very small, “though absolutely essential to the perfect condition of the seed, and to the healthy growth of the plant which springs from it.” This is said to be, in wheat and barley, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent, of the whole weight; and in oats it is said to be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, though much of this is in the husk of the oat. In being applied at once to the seed in a form to enter and saturate the pores of the seed, it may be expected to be taken up by the small roots of the plant as soon as they are developed; and its effects, therefore, must be immediate. But whatever may be the theory in the case, should Mr. Campbell's results be confirmed by further experiments, the fact will be obviously of great importance.

From some pamphlets translated from the German by Professor Johnston, extracts from which have been published in the *Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture*, it seems that great discoveries have been made in Germany, in the steeping of seeds: and, in the enthusiastic expectations of one of the discoveries, the application of manure may be dispensed with, and the rotation of crops on the same soil, in order to recruit the soil, will be no longer necessary.

The confidence with which these experiments are given, and their results proclaimed, would seem to entitle them to attention.

I shall here take leave to quote from a paper of Professor Johnston some of these statements. Franz Heinrich Bickes, of Castel, Mayence, has published *An Account of the Discovery of a Method of cultivating the Soil without Manure*. He says, “It is twelve years since the discovery was made. The experiments have been made at various seasons of the year, and the same crop has been repeated on the same soil without regard to the usual rotation. The cost is trifling, and the supply of the materials to be substituted for manure is inexhaustible. The testimonies in its favor are said to be from practical men; and they assert that, from examples in the Imperial Garden in Vienna, in general the prepared seeds exhibited a very much stronger growth, were of a deeper green, had thicker stems, finer and fresher leaves, larger grain, and therefore contained more meal.

“The hemp was of a much larger size, and had many side-shoots bearing seed.

“The Indian corn had more ears.

“The buckwheat was upwards of three feet high, and full of seed.

“Wheat, rye, barley, and oats, are thicker, and have more numerous stems, larger ears, and more grains in each.

“The lucerne was beyond all comparison stronger, had more shoots, and its roots were as thick again.

“The disks of the sunflower were doubled in diameter; the cabbage had larger heads, the cucumber larger fruit, while the unprepared seed yielded nothing.”

Other testimonials are added from persons of respectable standing and condition. Other plants, besides those above mentioned, are said to have been equally benefited.

One fourth only of the usual quantity of seed of wheat and rye, was sown on a poor, unproductive clay; and yet the product was greater than on the newest land of good quality, though aided by manure.

Ten or twelve potato plants gave, on an average, thirty large potatoes each, and had stems seven feet in height.

“Fifteen stalks of Indian corn had, on an average, five ears each, some having as many as eight or nine ears to a single plant.

“The buckwheat was four and a half to five feet high; the flax had four to five stems from each seed. The white clover was as large in the leaves and stems as the red clover usually is; the red clover and lucerne three feet high.”

The experiments of Mr. Campbell induced many farmers to try the effects of steeping upon their seeds. One of the most experienced and intelligent cultivators in

Scotland informed me that his success had been partial.

He had made numerous experiments, and in some instances with remarkable, in others with no effect. I am not yet in possession of the details, upon which I shall greatly rely.—As my report is going through the press, I have been favored with a reply to a letter written to Mr. Campbell on this subject, which I annex.

“The account which I have received from various quarters are conflicting, some exceedingly good, and others equally bad; but this I have learned, that the greatest success has attended the experiments on a great variety of soils.

“I believe—and this is also the opinion of many others—that, where failures have taken place, they are due either to mismanagement or to the drought of the season.

The results of my own experiments are highly favorable; and I have a variety of specimens for the exhibition at Glasgow.”

*From the Massachusetts Ploughman.*

#### MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE.

This noble animal is an indispensable servant and companion of the farmer. He ploughs, he harrows, he carts over the farm. He goes to market, to mill, and to meeting; he also accompanies his master to election frolics, political gatherings, and winter sleigh rides, and his company is as much sought after, at such times, as the orator's or the fiddler's.

The horse is more often abused than any of our domestic brutes. He is too generous to spare his limbs or his wind when we are in haste, and his generous ambition too often causes his ruin.

On the farm, however, the horse is not so generally over driven as on the highway, when we attempt to outstrip the wind, and leave steam engines behind. It is fast driving and subsequent neglect that bring on sprained joints, broken lungs and premature old age.

Horses that are worked on a farm and are well attended to will often be good in harness at 25 years of age; while those that travel in stages are not expected to last longer, on the average, than six or seven years. They are then turned off to the farmer to serve in better business, or are sold to the tanner for what the skin is worth.

We have thrown out a few hints, in a former number, on the subject of horse breaking. We hold that any horse, with proper breaking, may be made to draw as sure as an ox. The horse requires different treatment because he knows more. And this circumstance makes it absolutely necessary that his driver should be wiser than the driver of an ox. We cannot vouch for the saying of the Irishman “that a horse knows as much as a man according to his bigness.” Still we conjecture that some horses have more understanding than some men have.

#### How to treat Horses on a Journey.

Much judgment is requisite to keep a horse in good trim on a long journey, and when your jaunt is but 20 miles it is worth your while to look well to your horse. The first step is to fit the horse for the journey. If he has been kept out at pasture he should be taken up and put to hay and grain for a number of days before starting. Hay and grain must be his food while he labors hard, but when you first commence giving grain you must limit the quantity. When he has become used to eating grain you can make that his principal food on a journey; and this you will find cheaper than any other food.

We have known farmers, of very good sense in other matters, act most absurdly in the management of a horse. They will give “dobbin” a mess of grain just before starting in the morning, though he has not been used to eating it before. Just as if a half a peck of oats or corn, crammed down hastily, would aid him in his journey. Dobbin would perform much better through the day without a mouthful of grain. Even one that has been long used to it should never have his stomach stuffed full of it just before starting.

Your most hearty food should all be given at night, unless you have oslers that can be depended on to feed them two or three hours before morning; in such case a part of your grain may be given at night, soon after you stop, and the remainder two hours at least before you renew your journey.

We are aware that some over wise teamsters will argue, that if you give your horse his grain at night he will eat no hay of consequence, and that you will throw away the money you pay for hay feeding. They therefore endeavor to stuff in as much hay as possible at first, and give

the more palatable food for a dessert or stuffer. This is most unwise on two accounts—your horse needs his most hearty food soon after his day's work is over,—and very hearty food hurts him when fed just before his work commences.

If the grain is given at night your horse soon eats enough to cloy him sufficiently to induce sleep and rest; but if he must have poor picking for some hours after being put up, his time of sleep and rest is delayed: it may require the whole night, on fodder that he must pick over, to satisfy the craving of his appetite.

If you are used to travelling you know you cannot always be sure of the best of hay for your horse. In New York the Dutch tavern keeper advises you to feed with his *latest cut hay*. He argues that more heart is found in this than in what is cut while in full blossom. Well, give a knowing horse such hay and he will stare you in the face and whinnow for grain.

We have travelled much, and on long journeys—we have learned from long experience that grain must be our chief reliance for horse food—that the horse wants something substantial soon after being put up—that his grain then benefits him much more than at any other time, because he is then most in want of it, and because it then has time enough to digest and to go into the system.

The best mode is to rely chiefly on grain. One peck of good corn is equal to two pecks of oats, but as your hay may not be good, prefer turning down half a bushel of oats before your horse, soon after putting him up at night. He must have something to fill his stomach, and as the hay may be worthless, your oats will answer for hay and grain too. Your horse will now soon eat as much as he wants—he will soon lie down to rest and to sleep; and before morning his grain will all be converted into good chyle and will be nourishing his blood.

The next morning your horse will be ready to start before you wake up. Instead of waiting for him to eat a new mess of grain, and then to let it digest, you find him plump and good natured and asking for nothing but your company.

It is well known that horses are often ruined by eating grain at improper times. Farmers have fancied that eating it while the animal is hot with exercise is the principal cause of injury from grain; but it is not so. We have known many horses to die suddenly on eating grain, but never on account of eating it soon after stopping. It is rapid driving—violent exercise—soon after eating the most hearty kinds of food, that is so destructive to travelling horses. There is no more danger in giving a horse the most hearty food in ten minutes after he stops, than in giving a man his most hearty meal as soon as he quits mowing in a hot day.

Let any one consult his own feelings and he may rid himself of the delusion that eating after violent exercise injures him more than at other times. It is violent exercise immediately after eating, before the food has had time to change, that deranges the whole system and causes death. If any traveller objects to the cost of feeding on grain while on a journey, we answer that you pay no more for half a bushel of oats than for half a peck—for if you order half a bushel you buy at wholesale, and your landlord will charge you nothing for the hay. Suppose you pay double the wholesale price for oats, your horse keeping is then but fifty cents, in any country town in New England. And if you call for half a peck of oats with hay you will find your bill not far short of that sum.

#### Stage Horses.

These may be kept in a different manner from those that are on long journeys. They are always kept at home, and their tenders have leisure enough to prepare their food for them.

Grain is the principal food of stage horses, but it is found economical to mix up cheap substances with it to distend the stomach and to keep the horse in health. Cut straw, or cheap hay, mixed with Indian meal is found to be excellent food for hard laboring horses; and as drivers have leisure enough to prepare it, this has now become the common food of such teams.

Thirty years ago it was the practice of drivers to give their horses meal and water on stopping for a few minutes to take breath. In hot weather it was no uncommon case to see a horse drop suddenly dead in the street. On opening the stomach raw meal was found in cakes. The violent exercise to which these horses are subject gives no time for the rich food to change. The horse cannot vomit, as a man and some other animals can, and he dies



with a load on his stomach which he has no means to remove.

Show us one case where a horse has been injured by eating while warm and we will show you a hundred where he has died in consequence of travelling immediately after eating grain. You have all eat hearty meals immediately after labor, and while in a state of perspiration, without injury. And you have all felt pain, on using violent exercise immediately after eating. Judge of the horse as of yourself, and you will judge rightly.

#### Different modes of Driving.

There are at least two modes of driving horses on a journey. The most important consideration is to take all due advantage of the *momentum*, or *acquired motion*, which your team has got up. You see it requires much more power to start a train of cars than to keep it in motion when under way.—So when you move a tub of water on a dray, you find the water inclined to stand still, though your tub moves onward; but the water soon acquires the motion of the tub, and if you keep your tub moving steadily the water will need no more spurring.

When your team has once set the load in motion it should be regularly kept in motion as long as your momentum lasts. Set a planet in motion, and it continues in motion, for there is nothing to obstruct it. But bodies moving on another body are held to it by attraction, and any acquired motion is soon overcome by it. On descending a hill you acquire momentum with but little effort, and one important point, in driving, is to make as much as possible of this power; keep it in use as long as you can.

A good driver will never lose the power that his carriage has acquired in descending a hill, till it has been fairly overcome by friction, caused by the attraction that is found in all bodies. The momentum thus acquired may carry him across a plain, or part way up the next hill; he should therefore be careful not to check this motion in the least degree; but by keeping his team along out of its way, and making them favor rather than check it, he will lose none of its force.

But you find thoughtless drivers continually disregarding this obvious principle. They will come to a walk while the carriage has not yet forgotten its good will to move. The team, instead of favoring the good will of the carriage, is found hanging by the breaching. To compensate for this total loss this driver finds it necessary to renew the momentum, and he will often do it by whipping his team while raising the next hill! Folly, folly. Your team must have time to breathe, and the best time is while walking up hill. But the team should never be required to get up a great degree of momentum on rising ground.

#### From the United States Gazette.

##### REMARKS ON FENCING.

The gradual but ceaseless prostration of our forests, and consequent increase in the value of fencing material, have directed the attention of country residents to hedges, and other permanent guards against the inroads of cattle, and to no less frequent but more vexatious depredations of man. Those who listened to Mr. Biddle's last address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, must have been strongly impressed by the importance of this subject, and astonished at the almost incredible amount of capital invested in fences. Within the state of Pennsylvania alone, as shown by apparently well founded data, the aggregate sum exceeds one hundred millions of dollars! Mr. Biddle said "consider now the interest on this outlay, the wear and tear of the fence, and that the whole of it will not last more than ten or fifteen years, and you have as the annual tax upon Agriculture in Pennsylvania, a sum of ten millions of dollars. If this estimate appears too high reduce it one half and you have still a tax of five millions." Various are the opinions that exist as to the best method of protection and the relative worth of live hedges, cedar fence, stone walls, &c. In many sections the scarcity of stone utterly precludes the erection of such barriers, however ready we may be to award them the plan, for beyond question they are—when well put up—decidedly preferable; if it be said they are unsightly, all that is necessary to invest them with perennial verdure is the evergreen Ivy, or other creeping plants might be used—for instance the Virginia Ivy (*Ampelopsis quinque folia*) which is of vigorous growth, and would serve to cement the structure, adding to its strength whilst it imparted beauty. In New England the larger portion of fences are of this nature, as

has been observed; all localities do not admit of their erection, and as wooden fences are alike perishable, and expensive, we should adopt the best substitute within our reach—that is live hedges. In all soils, and in all latitudes they may be grown, care being taken to select the plants best adapted to peculiar soils, and situations. In Europe—especially in Great Britain where hedges are almost exclusively used, they are formed of Hawthorn, Holly, Privet, Pyracantha, and other deciduous and evergreen shrubs, the Hawthorn being principally used for inclosing farm land, the others serve the double purpose of ornament and use. In many situations in this country, especially in wet or heavy land, the thorn unfortunately does not succeed: when partially elevated on banks they have been found to thrive better, but still are liable to decay. The Coxspur or New Castle thorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*) which has been extensively planted is subject to canker, caused by the sting of an insect, which deposits its eggs in the joints of the branches, the whole plant ultimately becomes diseased, and gradually decays. Until recently the Washington or Virginia Thorn (*Crataegus populifolia*) was looked upon as a desirable kind, rapid in growth, handsome in flower and foliage, and free from canker—but an enemy has at length appeared, the leaves become blotched, the healthy circulation of the sap impeded, yellowish excrescences form on the branches, and death ensues—thus we have seen beautiful hedges of this plant decay and die, and so general has been the result it seems useless to plant it.

Fortunately we have within our reach a substitute for the thorn which is alike free from the disease and the attack of insects—the *Maclura Aurantiaca* or Osage Orange. First discovered by Hunter, and Dunbar, on the banks of the Little Missouri (and named by Nuttall in honor of our townsman the late Wm. Maclure) it was not until the expedition of Lewis and Clark—that we of the seaboard obtained the plant itself—from seed collected on that expedition and distributed by Mr. Jefferson. There are now several fruit bearing trees in this section. An acquaintance with it of nearly forty years, has shown that the mature wood is perfectly hardy, is of rapid growth, and bears the shears without the least apparent injury: the foliage is highly ornamental, the young shoots are armed with formidable spines, the puncture of which is painful, and both leaves and shoots abound in acrid juice—hence it is never attacked by insects, or browsed by cattle; on the whole there is reason to believe it is destined to create a new era in fencing, and to prove of incalculable value to the farming interest. We have seen a hedge of it which though only planted half the time it would require to rear one of thorn, is a perfect barrier to man and beast. From a recent publication of Mr. James Gowen, we perceive he also has formed hedges of it on his beautiful estate at Mount Airy, specimens of it also exist at the Landreth Nurseries, and elsewhere in this neighborhood. If our fields were as effectually enclosed as they may be by this plant—much of the evil which attends a residence near a populous city would be avoided. Mischievous persons would be kept at bay, fruit would no longer cause vexation and annoyance, and the domestic birds which protect our crops and trees from insects, and add a charm to country life, would no longer be disturbed by cockney sportsmen—the latter is truly a crying evil which we rejoice to see, has attracted the attention of the Agricultural Society.

D—.

##### MANURES.

#### Capt. Abel Moore's Statement to the Committee of the Middlesex (Mass.) Society.

The importance of manure to the farmer is so apparent that the manner of increasing it, in quantity and quality, without reducing the value of the same, becomes a matter of interest to all who are engaged in agriculture; and it is a well established fact, that manure can be more profitably used as a compost, than in any other way.

My attention was particularly drawn to the subject of making compost manure, about five years since, for at that time I could not purchase stable manure, without paying more for it, than the real benefit derived from its use. About that time, I built me a barn 80 feet long, by 40 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole of it, and I then began making compost in a way that proved more profitable than I had previously found. I began by fixing troughs in the cellar, under the holes where I put down the manure, with hogsheads placed under the same to receive the urine from the cattle, and when full, I place a bed of loam

and peat mud and emptied the urine on to it, and set them again.

I have always kept hogs in my barn cellar, and for the last three years, have kept two yoke of oxen, seven cows, one bull, and two horses, through the year. I tie up the cattle in the barn every night to save the manure; and in addition to the above, I have usually wintered from twenty to twenty-five head of young and fat cattle, and oxen.

For the last two years, I have adopted a new method, which I think is better than any other that I have tried. I always keep at hand a plenty of good loam and peat mud, both in my barn, cellar and barn yard. I have windows opening from the cellar into the yard, through which I put down most of the loam and mud, and place it under the holes where the manure is put down, and after it has remained there about one week, I spread it over the hog-styes in the cellar which are 80 feet long by 24 feet wide, but before spreading the loam or mud, I sow corn on it, which will cause the hogs to root and turn the whole over.

So valuable do I consider urine for compost manure that I have barrels placed in my sheds to receive the urine from the house, which are emptied on to the manure heaps when full; and, also, I have plank troughs made on runners, placed under two privys, and when they are partly full I hitch on a yoke of oxen and draw them to the barn cellar and bury the contents in the loam and mud.

At intervals of a few weeks, I mix in lime, salt and plaster, at the rate of about one bushel each of lime and salt and a bushel of plaster to a cord of the compost. Lime aids the fermentation, and the salt and plaster, I believe, have beneficial effects on most of my lands.

I always fork over my manure very light before using it, and cast it out of the cellar and yard twice a year.

There can be no better economy in the making of compost manure, than by adopting a course of using the urine of cattle to the best advantage. Filling up the hog pens with loam and mud at about the same time and allowing it to remain until it is wanted for use, does not in my opinion answer so good a purpose as putting the loam, &c. in as fast as it becomes saturated with urine. In the one way, your compost is well mixed with the droppings and urine of the cattle, and in the other the droppings are all on top before it is forked over, and but partially saturated with the urine.

The urine of cattle, I think, possesses as strong and enriching qualities, when properly applied to loam or mud, as their droppings.

Peat mud can be easily rotted and fit for making compost, by digging the same in the summer or fall of the year, throwing it into moderate sized heaps and allowing it to freeze and thaw during the winter.

Very truly yours, &c.

ABEL MOORE.

**PRESERVING APPLES IN PITS.**—Apples may be kept in pits after the manner of potatoes; we have seen this practiced both in France and England with success; but the fruit does not keep long after it is taken out; consequently, only a small quantity should be taken out at a time, and the pit should be instantly closed up, to prevent the admission of air. Apples kept in this manner will be found quite good and sound in the months of May and June, or even July, if they have been pitted in a careful manner, all bruised ones being rejected, which would destroy the others. A little powdered charcoal should be carefully sifted over the apples as they are laid up, which should be done in regular layers. The charcoal absorbs any moisture that is given off by the apples, and keeps all cool. After this is done, take some clean wheat straw, or hay, and lay it over the fruit, to the thickness of a foot, fastening it down with ropes made of the same material, then cover them up with earth to the depth of a foot.—This covering will prevent any change in the atmosphere from reaching the apples. The operation should be performed in dry weather.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

**Salt for Fruit Trees.**—A writer in the *Gardener's Chronicle* says: "I have a large, handsome Bigarreau cherry tree, which blossomed and fruited, and then drooped. I cut from the turf a triangular six inch trench round it, six feet from the trunk, half filled it with salt, and put the turf on again. I have had noble crops ever since, (seven years,) but it makes little or no wood."



## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

### INCREASE OF SHEEP.

We have frequently, of late, recommended our Agricultural friends to increase their flocks of sheep. In doing so, we have endeavored to guard them against doing it to immoderate extent—and we are bound, in all frankness, to say to them, that the circumstances of the times indicate, that any extension which they may make, should be made with great circumspection, as the prospects of long continued sales of wool, at profitable prices, are but indifferently bright.

**GUANO.**—Those farmers who may desire to try the experiment of this *Wheat-augmenting-fertilizer*, can be supplied on application to Mr. S. K. George, German street, Baltimore, with the real Peruvian article, the kind which experience has demonstrated to be the best beyond all comparison.

**AMERICAN QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE.**—Drs. Emmons and Prime, propose publishing an Agricultural Journal under the above title. The work will be published at Albany, New York, at \$3 a year; the first number of which will be issued on the 1st of January next.

**SCOTCH SHEPHERD'S DOGS.**—The editors of the Nashville Agriculturist, has a friend coming from Europe in the spring, who is to bring them some of the real Scotch Colley Shepherd dogs, as also some Dorking and Polish fowls. If early applications be made, they can supply a moderate number.

### LARGE CROPS.

At the Madison County, New York, Agricultural Society's Fair, premiums were granted for the following crops. The quantities named, will make most farmers stare, and yet there can be but little doubt of their verity, as without proper vouchers, no Society would bestow their premiums upon applicants. We copy from the Central New York Farmer.

On Barley, Nathaniel Field received the first premium for 66½ bushels per acre.

Sidney Spring received the second premium for 64 8-48ths bushels per acre.

Benjamin Enos De Ruyter received the third premium for 63 15-16ths bushels per acre.

On Oats, Palmer Baldwin received the first premium for 106½ bushels per acre.

Ezra Leland received the second premium for 98 28-32ds bushels per acre.

On Beets, AS Hyatt received a premium for 1,600 bushels to the acre, 60 lbs. per bushel.

On Winter Wheat, David Gates Sullivan received a premium for 42½ bushels per acre.

On Spring Wheat, Uriah Leland received a premium for 48½ bushels per acre.

Sidney Spring received a premium for 48 40-60ths bushels per acre.

On Corn, Benj. Enos De Ruyter received a premium for 147 bushels per acre.

Sidney Spring received a premium for 110½ bushels per acre.

S. A. Gilbert received a premium for 63 12-60ths bushels per acre.

When we see statements of such large crops, without any account of the manner of their being raised accompanying them, we always regret that so material an omission should have been made, as it leaves the mind of the reader in an unsatisfied state. To hear that such a man

has grown 66½ bushels of Barley, or 247 bushels of corn, to the acre, without knowing how such yields had been produced; what the nature of the soil, how the ground had been prepared, what kind, and how much, manure had been used, what culture had been given, what implements employed, and how often, partakes of so much indefiniteness of character, as to be of but little avail to the practical man, and frequently creates a doubt as to the accuracy of such statements, when if all the attending circumstances were known, none would exist. Farmers and planters who are content if they get 10, 12 or 15 bushels of Barley, oats and wheat, and from 15 to 25 bushels of corn to the acre, without such information, hardly know how to realize the idea of such quantities as we have stated being raised, and yet it may be, and doubtless is, true.

To know that one farmer has grown such extraordinary crops, may excite the wonder of another, but then it fails of filling him with that interest requisite to excite the proper spirit of emulation, unless he be put in possession of every fact and circumstance connected with their growth. We speak upon this matter out of our own experience, and we take it for granted that our own feelings are akin to those of others. Among the propensities of our nature, we have a spice of curiosity to know how things are done, and, therefore, if it would not be taxing our friend Bement too severely, we should thank him, in his next *Central N. Y. Farmer*, to give us the *modus operandi*, by which the producers of these extraordinary crops induced mother earth to be so prodigal of her gifts; for, of a truth, she must have been in a most generous mood, when, from an acre, she dispensed to the fortunate husbandman, 106½ bushels, Winchester measure, of oats; nor was she less bountiful when she crowned the labors of the corn planter, with 147 good harvest bushels of corn, from a like measure of of land.

**MAMMOTH TURNIPS.**—A notice recently appeared in one of the dailies, of some Turnips raised this season, which measured 25 inches in circumference—but we have received several specimens which beat them *two inches*—they were raised at "Rose Hil," the country seat of Henry Tiffany, Esq. near this city, whose gardener, Mr. Francois Chanson, informs us that in about 30 bushels of this vegetable raised by him, he selected some two or three bushels which would not vary 3 inches from the size of those sent us, and assures us that a better flavored or more delicate turnip we probably never had on our table. We intend giving them a trial, but have reserved one to exhibit in our office to the curious in such matters, and we think our gardeners will find it *hard to beat*.

AFRICAN GUANO.  
CARROLL COUNTY, NOV. 28th, 1844.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Mr. Editor:—Permit a subscriber to ask your correspondent, Francis Finch, who writes in your paper of yesterday, upon Guano and its prices, if he has not omitted one item of expense incurred by the American Importer, which the English Importer is not subject to, I mean the import duty; if I am correctly informed, Guano pays upon importation into this country, twenty per cent ad valorem, while it is admitted into England duty free.

I am equally interested with Mr. Finch and the Agricultural community at large, in purchasing Guano at as low a price as it can be obtained for, but let us not charge parties with extortion until we hear both sides. If then my information relative to the duties is correct, this will add a considerable item to the cost of importation into this country.

Query, ought not the Agricultural community to petition to Congress at its approaching session, for a repeal of the duty on Guano?

**Value of a Cow's Urine.**—In Flanders, the urine of a single cow is valued at £2 (about \$9) per annum.

### WORK FOR DECEMBER.

From the very nature of the season, but little can be done this month in the way of agricultural operations, but still there are various preliminary steps which may be taken to facilitate those of the ensuing year. Where fencing may be wanted, the present occasion should be seized to fell the timber and get it out into posts and rails, in order that when the season arrives for putting up new fences, or repairing old ones, that no delay may occur to trench upon the other business of the farm, or that so essential a branch of the farmer's duty, as that of providing good fences may not, for want of time, be neglected. It is good, too, for one to look back upon the things that have past, to see if some improvement may not be made in the future. If time were taken, in intervals of leisure during this month, to digest and adopt plans for early spring work, one would be able to enter upon and carry them out, under far more favorable auspices, than if the necessary arrangements were delayed until the time of action arrives, for arrangements formed amidst the hurry and press of business but seldom reflect the best energies of the judgment, and more often prove defective because of the want of time to mature and develop them. And whilst we may be looking back upon the past and forward to the future, with respect to the affairs of the farm, let us not omit to return thanks where alone they are due, for blessings already conferred, and in seeking a continuation of them, to do it in that spirit of gratefulness and humility which becomes a Christian farmer.

With this brief advice we will proceed to direct your attention to a few of the more important matters that should claim your attention

### ON THE FARM.

**Fire Wood.**—If you have not already cut a sufficient quantity of wood to serve you through the coming year, forthwith go to work, fell the trees, cut it up into cord wood, and, when that is done, haul it into your yard, and have it neatly piled convenient to your dwelling, kitchen and quarters. To obtain firewood by piece-meal, as the phrase is, as it may be wanted, is to indulge in one of the worst habits into which a farmer can possibly fall, and never fails to be pregnant of evil; therefore, we say to you, that you should not consider that you have discharged your duty to your family, and to yourself, until you have secured within a few yards of your house and tenements, a supply of wood sufficient to meet every demand for at least twelve months to come.

**Stabling and feeding of Horses.**—It is time that all your horses should be stabled, and equally important is it, that they be amply provided with litter; first that they may rest and sleep on easy and comfortable beds, and secondly that their beds may act as absorbents, to prevent the loss of a portion of those valuable liquid voidings, which are daily made, and which, if saved, would tend so materially to increase the fertility of the soil. Stable dung is excellent, but urine is infinitely better. Such is our opinion of the value of the latter that we believe one pound of it to be worth two of the former, and yet 999 out of every thousand people never think of saving it, but suffer it to go to waste. As to the feeding of the horses, we have a few remarks to make. We are sure that if farmers would have their corn and oats chopt, or ground into meal, and fed with chopt straw or hay, that one-third of the grain might be saved. This is a saving, where a man has half a dozen or more to feed, of great moment, a saving which, in a life-time, would amount to a sum sufficient to buy and stock a snug farm for a son or daughter. Passing from the economical part of feeding, let us call attention to the necessity of observing regularity in the hours of feeding, as it is almost as necessary that horses should be fed at set hours, as that they should receive good wholesome provender. They should receive good clean water at least three times a day; be curried, or carded, and whis-



ped morning and evening, and be given salt in their food at least once or twice a week, and occasionally through the winter they should receive, in their menses, a half pint of linseed meal, with a sprinkling of finely sifted hickory or oak ashes.

If in addition to the straw litter, a portion of mould, or earth were placed so as to soak up the urine, which should be sprinkled with plaster, the saving of much valuable matter for manure would be effected, which otherwise would be lost in the form of gases.

**Brood Mares and Colts**—Attention should be paid to those animals, both in regard to their feed, cleanliness and bedding. Though it may not be necessary to give them as much grain as the working creatures, still they should receive a due proportion of that, and a plentiful supply of good hay. If the philosophy about substances which produce flesh, fat, and muscle, be as sound in fact as it is plausible and beautiful in theory, young and growing animals should be sparingly fed with those grains which are known to possess most of the elements of fat, and all proper regard be paid to providing them with those substances which are most conducive to the elaboration of flesh and muscle; and to young animals we are of opinion that benefit would be derived, if admixtures, in equal quantities, of salt and lime were occasionally given them through the months of winter and spring, to contribute towards the formation of bone.

**Fattening Hogs**—As it is a well established fact that hogs take on fat much more rapidly in weather of moderate temperature, than they do in cold, it should be the aim of all who have hogs up fattening, to urge forward that work with all possible care. This is the more rapidly and certainly effected, by regularity in the hours of feeding; by seeing that they are regularly watered, have charcoal and rotten wood thrown them three or four times a week, and by providing them with warm well littered sleeping apartments, to which they may retire after their meals, and sleep in comfort, undisturbed by passing objects. Nothing more conduces to a hog's taking on fat, after his stomach is well supplied with nourishing food, than quiet; for quiet conduces to sleep, and sleep to fat, and to this end, the sleeping apartment should be measurably shut out from the light.

Every owner of a pen of hogs should consider it his duty to keep it well filled with materials to be worked into manure, and these, as well as the litter used in beds, should be removed once a week, so that during the whole time that the hogs may be preparing for the tub, they may be industriously occupied in preparing manure to raise corn for their successors in the official dignities of the fattening pen of the ensuing year.

**Breeding Sows and Store Pigs**—Interest and humanity dictate, that these animals, now that the days of their foraging for a livelihood is at an end, should receive careful treatment, be moderately well fed, be comfortably lodged in dry, warm, well littered apartments, and have access at all times to charcoal and rotten wood, that they should have a yard to exercise in, and be regularly supplied with water, and that, occasionally, they receive roots or slops as a portion of their food.

**Milch Cows**—We are aware that many a farmer with a score of good cows, does not get as much milk from them as will afford butter for his family. This should never be the case, as it never is, but when it results from culpable neglect. To expect cows to contribute liberally, or even moderately, to the pail during winter, upon dry hay or fodder, is to expect miracles to be performed, in this age when they have ceased. He that desires his cows to secrete a good supply of milk in winter, must furnish them with good, wholesome, nourishing, succulent food. Dry hay, fodder, and straw, are remarkably clever things in their proper places, and although all animals, and particularly those of the cow kind, should receive generous dai-

ly allowances, of some one of them, *milch cows* should either have slops, or roots, at least twice a day, and these would be the better of being cooked and given warm—Milch cows, too, should be sheltered where the wind and rain, the sleet, the snow, and the "pitiless storm," cometh not, as soft beds and warm apartments, operateth marvelously well, in provoking the lacteous vessels, to an energetic display of their butteraceous properties.

**Winter Ploughing**—Those who may not have gotten all their clay ground, intended for spring culture, broken up through the fall, should seize every opportunity of open weather through winter, to break it up, and as we have done before, we will admonish them again, not to touch such grounds with the plough when they are wet for if turned up while in a state of mortar, so will they remain to the end of the chapter. All fall or winter ploughed lands should have the furrows laid at an angle of about 45 degrees, so as to expose as large a surface as possible to the action of frost. And as a security against winter and early spring rains, the field should be carefully water fdrrowed, so as to prevent the water from lying on the ground.

**Gates**—If the entries to your fields are through bars substitute gates for them.

**Fences and Fencing**—We have in our introductory remarks spoken to you upon these subjects, but as they are important matters, we bring them again to your notice—Be careful in examining every pannel of fence upon your farm, and have all repairs promptly made. Get out posts and rails, have them brought to your barn or workshop, so that your hands can bore the one, and sharpen the points of the other, in rainy days, in order that whether it rains or shines, your people may have employment; for as man is enjoined "to get his bread in the sweat of his face"—so does idleness lead to vice, and vice to ruin.

**Garlic**—The method most effectual in the destruction of this pest, is frequent winter ploughing, followed by a corn crop, to be kept clean from the start.

**Making Manure**—Lay out to make twice the quantity of manure this winter that you did last, and you will act the part of a wise and provident man. Have all your corn-stalks, (if you don't want to feed them, cut up and steamed, to your cattle) hauled in and spread over your cow-yard—have them chopt up with hoes. They will serve in a two-fold way—to keep your cattle dry, and as absorbents for the liquid manure. Be sure to give your breeding sows and store pigs a full proportion of them, and they will be as sure to make a good use of them.

**Orchards**—Examine the trees in your orchard, and if there be any with dead limbs, saw such limbs off into the live wood, with a chisel make a smooth surface and then cover the wound with a mixture made of equal parts fresh cow-dung and clay, or a composition made, say of 5 parts of pitch, 1 of turpentine and 2 of beeswax; melt the whole together, and then stir in as much sifted ashes as will make the composition of the consistence of paint, and apply it to the surface while warm. Rub all moss off of the bodies of your trees with a hard brush, or scrape it off, then paint the bodies from the earth up as far as you can reach, with a composition thus made,—5 parts soft soap, 2 parts salt, and 1 part flor. sulphur, to be put on with a brush.

**Care of Horses and Cattle**—We have called your attention above to these interesting duties, and we revert to it again, to say, that if you desire that your stock should do honor to your keeping, you must use a vigilant care and a keen eye, to see that those you entrust with the duty of feeding, do not both cheat you, and the dumb beasts, who cannot tell tales. Many a farmer allows liberally of oats and corn, and hay and fodder, and still his stock are poor of flesh. Why is this so? Because both the master and his beasts are robbed.

**The Hen house and its inmates**—Have your hen house

thoroughly cleaned out. Whitewash every part of the interior of it, nests and all. Provide your hens with sand, ashes and lime; give them plenty of grain each day, and twice a week, chop up some fresh meat, fish or liver, and you may calculate upon their laying well.

We have doubtless omitted many things, but as you will tax your memory to supply our omissions, the pleasant occupation of your time, which will be thus called into action, will act as an agreeable task, and in wishing you health and prosperity we will close our monthly memoranda.

#### FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP—CAUSE OF SLAVERS.

**Mr. Editor**—Sir—The rain having driven me from the swamp, which I am endeavoring to subdue, I thought that I would send you a communication upon a subject, on which many wool-growers in this region have experience, but I am persuaded that in many places where the business of wool growing is comparatively new, the evil and the cure of "Foot Rot" in sheep, is not well understood. Now is the time to cure it, and the remedy, if faithfully applied, is sure. The remedy is the thorough use of the knife and the application of a compound prepared as follows, viz: five pounds of blue vitrol, one pound of verdigris, half a pound of saltpetre—pulverize and mix. Put it in a wooden vessel (as it will corrode metal,) add spirits of turpentine enough to saturate the mass, then add water sufficient to make the compound a little limpid.

To apply it easily and rapidly, a form or bench as high as a common table, should be had to put the sheep on, and a man each side with a sash or small paint brush, one to apply the preparation to the front feet and the other to the feet behind, and if the knife has been faithfully and fearlessly used, the cure is certain.

The way we manage is as follows: We take the lame sheep and cut out all the diseased parts, and apply the medicine to the whole flock. The third day we again apply the medicine, and examine thoroughly all those which were cut the first day, and if there is any of the disease remaining, we cut again, and are more sure of removing it this time, as there is no blood to prevent our seeing it. Often a sheep is lame before there is any supuration, and there is no infection until there is a discharge. Sometimes the disease will show itself in a week after exposure, and sometimes not under a fortnight; therefore, we go through with the whole flock as above three times the first week, twice the second, and once the third, and if we have done our duty, the flock is sound.

I perceive that I have left it to be inferred that we must watch narrowly for all the new cases, as the evil is beyond the reach of the medicine unless exposed by the knife. The sheep should be kept up after the application of the preparation, until the dew is off the grass.

One of your subscribers was inquiring of you, early in the autumn, what it was that horses ate, which gave them the slavers? I would say to him that if he stables his horse and will next August turn him out for an hour where he can get nothing but second growth white clover, he can, without any mistake, answer the question.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. BELLOWES.  
[Mass. Plough.]

Walpole, N. H. Oct. 15.

#### WHITE WEED.

**Mr. Editor**—Sir—On looking over your paper on the 11th inst., I notice a piece on "White Weed" which the writer wishes to know how to eradicate. The simplest method which I know of, is to pasture with sheep one season and the white weed will disappear without further trouble.

White weed is an excellent fodder for horses and neat cattle when cut in blossom, and is the best pasture for milch cows which we have in the Old Colony. It will grow on our poorest lands when nothing else will grow, and it is never troublesome in lands well cultivated and highly manured. Respectfully,  
S. P.

Bridgewater, March 20, 1843.

Many farmers agree that white weed makes good fodder when it is cut early enough. That time will frequently come before the middle of June. One reason why this weed supersedes all other in poor land is its very early seedings.

We are satisfied that good cultivation will eradicate it.—Ed. Mass. Plough.

Agriculture is the nursing mother of the Arts.



## TRANSPLANTING TREES.

**Mr. Holmes:**—In a recent number of the Farmer, I see you have recommended the transplanting of trees in the Fall. It is not my object in this communication to oppose your views on the subject, for I know nothing about it, never having set any trees at this season; but by your call on "friend Daniel," I am reminded of his manner of setting and securing trees, as given in your paper last Spring, and shall indulge my "off side" propensity in opposing some of his notions.

1st. I am opposed to dipping the roots of a tree into water, before setting it into the ground, as recommended by him. The reason why I oppose it is, that the fibres, upon which the tree chiefly depends for the sustenance it receives from the earth, are either matted together, or made to adhere to the larger roots, and rendered comparatively useless. 2nd. I am opposed to burying the roots of the tree and then striking an iron bar down amongst them to make a hole for a stake. My reason for this opposition is, the danger of injuring the roots. 3d. I am opposed to one stake, a rag, and a string to secure a tree with, because it cannot be effectually done in this manner.

Now having stated my objections to his method and giving my reasons for them, I will try to point out a better way.

After setting the tree into the hole, I would strike down a bar on opposite sides of it, at the distance of about one foot and drive down two good stakes, in such a manner that the top ends should approach within a few inches of each other. This I would do before burying the roots, in order to be sure of not interfering with them, and also that the stakes may stand more firmly, being driven into the solid earth, that has not been moved. Next, I would throw in earth enough to cover the roots an inch or two deep, and, if it is so dry that there is necessity of watering, pour in a bucket of water, then fill up the hole with earth. I would next nail a piece of board on each side across the top of the stakes, and as near the branches as convenient. The stakes being somewhat thicker than the tree, and at the distance of some few inches apart where the pieces of boards are nailed on, the tree will be liable to to gall by "playing in the box"; this may be prevented by filling up with turf, straw, tow, or old rags. Secured in this way, the tree cannot get out of shape, and is thoroughly shielded from injury by cattle.

N. FOSTER.

[Maine Farmer.]

Winthrop, Nov. 12, 1844.

## SCARCITY OF PORK IN ILLINOIS.

The Prairie Farmer gives the following account of the scarcity of Pork in Illinois.

**Scarcity of Pork.**—One of the most singular facts in relation to our market at present is, the scarcity of pork. In all Northern Illinois we learn that no pork of last year's production remains; and that in many sections, the supply has been out during pretty much of the summer. Our own city has for some time been supplied by importation from Ohio. Lard is now selling here, at retail, for nine cents per pound. There is surely something curious about this, when we remember, that only two years since fresh pork could hardly be sold here, for \$1 per hundred, in cash; while at the same time there was such a talk about breeds of hogs, that a stranger would have thought, that the only business of the country hereafter was to be pork raising.

The truth is, that farmers lost all their interest in the subject, precisely at the wrong time. Our cattle-shows for two years past have revealed the feeling on this subject. Few swine have been brought out and the little interest manifested in them among spectators showed that nobody cared any thing more about pork. We were sensible of this at the first, and cautioned our readers on the subject as long ago as June, 1843, and at various times since.

Now we find stocks of hogs among us run down and pork at a good price at the same time. We have not room for more at present; but are satisfied of one thing, that the time to go out of a business, is not, when every body else is quitting it.

**FALL PLOUGHING AND DEEP PLOUGHING.**—The Editor of the British American Cultivator, a valuable monthly Agricultural journal, published in Toronto, Upper Canada, has an article in his October number on the subject of ploughing. He very justly recommends attention to the subsoil, and observes that ploughing should be execu-

ted according to the nature of the subsoil. He thinks that it would be a good plan for farmers to experiment a little in ploughing. Let them plough one portion of the field six inches, another portion eight, and another ten, and so on, and watch the results.

He has found it convenient, when he ploughs say ten or twelve inches, to use two ploughs, one following after the other in the same furrow. We think, however, that this is not so good a method as it is to put on a strong team to a strong plough, and then put it through. You thus save expense, for you will need but one ploughman and one driver; while, on the other plan, it will require two ploughmen and two drivers. We have noticed great improvement made on the farm of our friend, Isaac Bowles, of Winthrop, by deep ploughing. It is true that he dressed his land with a good supply of compost, but he also puts the plough in beam deep, oftentimes ploughing twelve or more inches deep. Instead of doing any damage by turning up the cold subsoil, as some predicted, he has found an increase of crop to be the result, and a longer continuance of the fertility which his dressing produces. The Editor above cited also urges the necessity of deep ploughing as a preventive of rust in wheat. What variety of wheat they cultivate mostly in his section of the country we do not know, whether winter or spring wheat. The principal cause of rust in the spring variety in our vicinity, is late sowing. How far deep ploughing will have a tendency to prevent this we cannot say, but it is worth a trial.

Maine Farmer.

## COB MEAL.

**Messrs. Editors:**—I noticed some time since an article in your paper—editorial, I think—in which it was urged upon farmers to grind their cobs, as the meal was valuable for many purposes on the farm—particularly for poultry, hogs, and stock.

On the strength of this suggestion, I "acted," and can now assure you, so well satisfied am I with the result, that my cobs will never, as heretofore, be "uselessly thrown away." As I grind my cobs with the corn, I cannot speak definitely as to the value of cob meal when used in its pure and unmixed state, but I am satisfied that there is a very important saving attained by economizing cobs in the manner you direct. I have, during the last three months, fed corn and cob meal to my horses, cattle, hogs, and calves, and as I have a large stock this winter, and have thus far fed them wholly on the products of my farm, the saving to me, from this simple suggestion, has, I assure you, been of no small value as regards the purse.

Yours,

ECONOMIST.

Maine Cultivator.

**SALERATUS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SALTPETRE IN CURING MEAT.**—Saltpetre has long been considered by physicians as a bad article to be used in curing meat, being extremely injurious to digestion; it is of so cold a nature that only a small quantity is sufficient to destroy life. In the article of saleratus we have an excellent, convenient and harmless substitute, and should be used in the same manner as saltpetre has been. Meat has a stronger affinity for saltpetre than for common salt. Saleratus has the same power in that respect, and thereby prevents the meat from becoming too salt; and the same quantity should be used as saltpetre. There is this difference in them, that saltpetre dissolves readily in cold water, whereas saleratus does not; it should be pounded and dissolved before it is put into the brine. Saleratus is composed of sulphate of potash and pearlash; and if any person is disposed to procure the sulphate or potash at the shops, and use it instead of saleratus, they will find its effects substantially the same.

The usual way of saving hams and shoulders, is to cut them as soon as possible after the hogs are killed. This course makes the meat tough and stringy. In cool weather they should be kept on hand just as long as they can be, and not be in any wise tainted. Then rub them over with sugar or molasses, and let them lie a day or two.

Then put them into brine in which has been put an ounce of saleratus dissolved, for each ham or sholder; let them lie three or four weeks in brine. Smoke them in an airy smoke house, and they will be found tender and delicious.

C. D.

[Albany Cultivator.]

**FOOD FOR COWS.**—At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Science, the celebrated M. Dames presented a report on some experiments made by M. Boussaingault,

relative to the feeding of cows with beet roots and potatoes. M. Boussaingault states that two cows which were fed exclusively on beet root fell off in flesh in seventeen days nearly one sixth, and their milk diminished from eight or nine litres each per day to five litres. They were then turned into a pasture, and soon resumed their former weight, and gave the former quantity of milk. They were then fed exclusively on potatoes, when they fell off still more in flesh than they had done with beet root, and the milk was reduced to two litres each per day. On being placed on a mixed food of hay, chopped straw, beet root, and potatoes, they again recovered their flesh, and gave the former quantity of milk. The conclusions of this gentleman are, that the beet root and potatoes do not perform the part usually imputed to them, of fattening cattle, or increasing the quantity of milk. His experiments show that this is the case when this food is given to the exclusion of all other; but there is not, we believe, a cow-keeper in France, who would think of suppressing the use of beet root or potatoes as a part of the food to the animals. Experience upon a large scale, which is far better than scientific experiments and conclusions of the nature of those of M. Boussaingault, proves that the beet and potatoes, in proper proportions, form excellent food for horned cattle.

**TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.**—It is expected by the dealers in tobacco that a duty amounting to a prohibition will be imposed in England upon tobacco strips. Strips have not been taken in any other European market, and, in consequence of the expected change of the duty in England, no tobacco is going forward in the shape of strips. Planters are therefore advised to put up their tobacco in dry shipping order, so that it need not be re-opened for drying preparatory to being shipped for Europe.

The object of this proposed change in the tariff of England is to give employment to her own laborers in the stemming process. The effect of it has been to close the stemmeries in this country, causing the loss of the capital invested in them, and throwing large numbers out of employment. About three hundred destitute persons in this city alone are thrown out of employment by this stroke of English policy.—*Louisville Ky. Journal.*

## FATTENING FOWLS.

Johnson gives the following directions for fattening fowls:

It is astonishing with what rapidity fowls increase when well fed, kept in confined cribs, and in a darkened room. Fed on a mixture of 4 lbs. of oatmeal, 1 lb. of suet, and half a pound of sugar, with milk for drink, five or six times a day, in summer, a Dorking will add to its weight 2 lbs. in a week, sometimes 1 1-2 in 4 days. A young turkey will lay on 3 lbs. a week, under the same treatment.

**Cure for the Distemper in Cattle.**—I cannot resist giving a recipe for the treatment of beasts that may take the prevalent distemper. It showed itself last winter in one of my yard stock, by its discharging abundant saliva from the mouth, with sore and inflamed tongue and gums, no appetite, confined bowels, and very hot horns. I desired the bailiff to give him one half-pint of the spirit of turpentine, with one pint linseed oil, repeating the oil in twenty four hours, and again repeating it, according to the state of the evacuations. At the end of twentyfour hours more, the bowels not having been well moved, I repeated both turpentine and oil. In two days the beast showed symptoms of amendment, and in three or four took to his food again, and did perfectly well. All the yard beasts and two of the fattening beasts have had it, and all have been treated in the same manner, with perfect success. Little food beside oatmeal gruel was given.—*Quarterly Jour. of Agricul.*

**GREAT CORN-SHELLER.**—A corn-sheller has been invented by a Mr. Smith, of New York. He has obtained a patent for it, and has given a cut and description of it in the last number of the American Agriculturist. It is a toothed cylinder, six feet long, placed nearly horizontal, over which is placed a concave, the lowest end of which is so made as to press more or less tightly upon the cylinder, and the ears of corn are put into the upper end and travel down to the other end. It is driven by a band which communicates with a horse power, and he says it will shell THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS of corn in one hour. Think of that! Who'll rub off his corn in a half bushel, by the single ear, with a cob, after this?



**Hollow Horn.**—It is familiar to farmers that when an animal has been subject to this complaint, that upon the return of winter, the complaint will again frequently return. It may often be kept off in such cases, simply by wrapping the horn with woollen cloth or sheep-skin with the wool turned inwardly, and keeping it well bound on through the winter. As soon as the horn begins to become carious, it becomes internally sore, and it sometimes happens that all efforts to save an animal afflicted with this complaint, are ineffectual, merely for the want of wrapping the horns, and thereby imparting that warmth to the parts intended to be healed, which all know is necessary for any wound or sore in winter, in order to heal it.—*Correspond. of Alb. Cult.*

**Cultivation of Turnips.**—The editor of the London Gardener's Chronicle, speaking of the fertilizing tendency of the turnip crop, says: "We have seen fields so cultivated that a handful of earth could not be taken up in them which was not full of these silk-looking fibres, (roots:) and so vigorous was the growth of the crop in that part of the field, that on digging a pit these fibres (recognized by their appearance and taste) we found to have penetrated to the depth of five feet!"

**DESTRUCTION OF THE GOOSEBERRY CATERPILLAR BY SALT.**—To destroy the green worm, as also the small orange colored aphides, which often injure the bushes and destroy the fruit, we have sprinkled the plants with salt and water early in the spring, before the leaves are developed; the mixture may then be made so strong as to whiten the branches; without affecting the future crop. Should the leaves or buds be in part expanded, the brine should be greatly reduced, say one quart of salt to about eight gallons of soft water, applied over the bushes from the nose of a watering pot.—*Honey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

#### PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber, agent for the Peruvian Company, has received per ship Orpheus, 400 tons of Peruvian Guano—and will hereafter be regularly supplied with the article by the Company, who alone have the right to export it.

Orders for any quantity, (not less than one ton) will be supplied at the following rates,—

From 1 to 5 tons,	\$3	per 100 lbs.
" 6 to 10 "	\$2.87 1/2	" "
Above 10 tons,	\$2.75	" "

A Pamphlet upon the nature, properties and results of this Guano, will be issued from the American Farmer Office, in a few days free of charge.

Applications post paid, will meet with prompt attention.  
SAML. K. GEORGE,  
No. 2 German st., Baltimore.  
sep. 5

#### POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to  
D. K. MINOH, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by  
SAML. SANDS,  
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

#### HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 2

#### CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

AS the time is at hand for transplanting TREES, the subscribers hereby inform their friends and the public that they have on hand a good assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Also a large addition of the new and finest ROSES, together with Tulips, Crocus and Peonies, very fine of different colors, Asparagus Roots one to two years old, all of which they offer on reasonable terms. Catalogues furnished gratis by applying to the subscribers, or R. Sinclair Jr. & Co. 62 Light street, Baltimore.  
oc 30 2aw12t

#### GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.  
Jan. 3. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,  
WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

#### REAPING MACHINES FOR 100 DOLLARS.

Suited to ground cultivated in corn lands as well as fallow. This is my latest improvement. Every objectionable trait in my former machines have been removed in the construction of the present one. It is warranted to cut as much in a day, and with far greater ease to both horses and men, than any I made previous to 1841. I have delayed to announce this until I had ascertained the facts from those who used them in the last harvest. For the satisfaction of the doubtful, I refer to Wm. Butler and Jacob Steley, of Shepherdstown, Va. My large Machines with forward wheels, are made as usual at 170 dollars.

Machines of medium size, will be made to order at 140 dollars. Corn Shellers and Huskers, at \$35, Corn and Cob Crushers, improved at \$25 & \$35.  
OBERD HUSSEY.  
Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1844. no 20

#### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

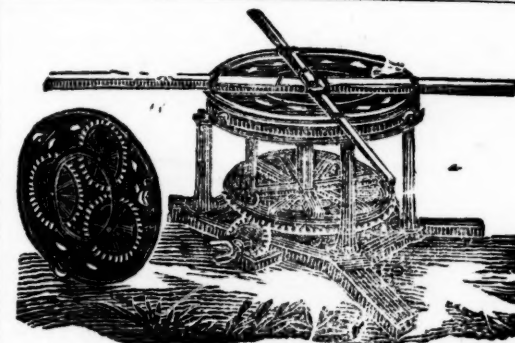
Corn Mills, price \$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and Cob Crushers,	Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Baldwin's do.	Other kinds, embracing about 25 sorts, and suited to every variety of soil,	2.50 to 13
Goldsborough's Corn Shelling & Shucking Machine,	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17 Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20 Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60 Plough and Machine Cast-ings,	per lb. 4 to 5
Horse Powers,	75 to 100 Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45 Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Do. extra large,	75 Grindstones, on friction rollers,	13
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12 Lime Spreaders,	30
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30	
Pierce's and Dolphin self-sharpening Plows, (new & Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort. GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS " " GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS " "		

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

**FOR SALE**—4 full bred DURHAM BULL CALVES, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull Magnum Bonum—who took the premium at the two last cattle shows. Enquire of  
JUNE 5 SAMUEL SANDS.

#### NEALE & LUCKETT, No. 3, Light street wharf,

Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of FLY PROOF WHEAT for Seed, which they offer for sale at \$14 per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the Mediterranean wheat, which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made.  
Aug 28



#### MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorhest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

BALTIMORE MARKET, Dec. 3.		In Tobacco no change of any consequence has been made during the last week—the receipts of the new crop are too small to give any definite character to the prices. We therefore let last week's quotations remain. Sales of the week fair at the prices, viz. For Md. frosted 1.50 to \$2; and com. to good com. 1.25 to mid. \$2 to 2.50; good 5.50a7 fine \$7.25a12. We quote for Ohio common to mid. 2.25a4 50; good 5a6; fine red & wrapper 6.50a10; fine yellow 8. 50a12; and ex wrapper 11a 13. The inspection comprising 464 hds including 285 Maryland, and 179 Virginia. Wool—is a drug; there is a tendency to decline. We are not informed of any sales. Holders are desirous of selling, without finding purchasers even at reduced prices. Cattle—prices ranged on Monday at 1.75a2.50 per 100 lb on the hoof as in quality, equal to 3.50a 4.75 net—800 were in market, 150 thereof taken by packers, and 620 by butchers. Wheat 88a 93c for good to very prime reds, and 75a 88c for inf. to good. Hogs, live \$4.	
Beef, Balt. mess, 8a	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13	Do. do. 2, 7a11	Do. do. 3, 5a7
Do. do. No. 1, 7a	Do. do. 2, 6a	Do. do. 3, 5a6	Do. do. 1, 6a7
Do. prime, 5a	Do. Western, 2, 6a	Do. do. 3, 5a6	Do. do. 1, 6a7
Pork, mess, 9	Do. do. 3, 5a6	Do. do. 1, 6a7	Do. do. 2, none
Do. No. 1, 8 1/2	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6a7	Do. do. 2, none	Do. do. 1, 6a7
Do. prime, 8	Do. Western, 1, 6a7	Do. do. 2, 5a5	Do. do. 1, 6a6 1/2
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, 5a5	Do. do. 1, 6a6 1/2	Do. boxes, 5a8
Bacon, hams, Balt. 6a7 1/2	Do. do. 1, 6a6 1/2	Do. extra, 12a15	
Do. middlings, 4 1/2a5	Cheese, casks, 6		
Do. shoulders, 4 1/2a5	Do. do. 5a8		
Do. asst'd, West. 4 1/2			
Do. hams, 5a7			
Do. middlings, a5			
Do. shoulders, 3 1/2a4			

COTTON—		Tennessee, lb.	
Virginia, 9a10	Upland, 6 1/2	Alabama, 11a12	Florida, 10a12
Louisiana, 11 1/2	North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi	

LUMBER—		Georgia Flooring 12a15	
Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10	White Pine, pann' 125a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9 5	Common, 20a22
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	Laths, split, 50a 1.00	

MOLASSES—		New Orleans 31a	
Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	Porto Rico, 29 1/2a	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28	Sugar House, 28a36

SOAPS—		Baltimore white, 12a14	
Common, 2 a 3 1/2	Yellow, 8 a 10	Brown & yell'w 4 1/2a5 1/2	

TOBACCO—		Common, 2 a 3 1/2	
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14	Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red, 6 1/2a 8	Rappahannock, Kentucky, 3 a	For segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 13 a 11
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a 38		

PLASTER PARIS—		Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl 4.25	Do. City Mills, 4.25	Do. Susquehanna, 3.75a	

SUGARS—		Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	
Do. brown, a7.50	Brazil, white, a	Porto Rico, 5.50a6.40	Do. brown, 5.55a
New Orleans, 5.55a	Lump, lb. c.		

FLOUR—We quote		Superfine How. st., from stores, bl 4.25	
Do. City Mills, 4.25	Do. Susquehanna, 3.75a		

GRAIN—		Wheat, white, p bu 95a106	
" best Va red 92a	Clover seed, store 4.06a	" ord. to pri. Md 80a93	Timothy do 2a2.25
Corn, white, 39a40	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.18	" yellow Md. 41a	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. 67a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a	Oats, Md. 25a26	Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 101	Shorts, bushel, 31a		

FEATHERS—per lb.		Havana, 7 a 8	
P. Rico & Laguay, 5 1/2a6 1/2	St. Domingo, 5 1/2a 6	Java, lb. 10 a 12	Rio, 6 1/2a7 1/2
		Triage, 3 1/2a 4 1/2	

CANDLES—		Mould, common, a10	
Do. choice brands, 10 1/2	Sperm, 30a31	Wax, 60a65	
Dipped, a 9			

COFFEE—		Havana, 7 a 8	
P. Rico & Laguay, 5 1/2a6 1/2	St. Domingo, 5 1/2a 6	Java, lb. 10 a 12	Rio, 6 1/2a7 1/2
		Triage, 3 1/2a 4 1/2	

BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL, No. 100 State Street, Albany,		Is now open for the reception of company, having undergone a thorough repair and complete renovation from the cellar to the attic. It has been newly furnished throughout, and in quality of beds, cleanliness, and airy rooms, will now compare with any other establishment in the city.	
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In location, this House has many advantages, being situated in the centre, and on one of the most beautiful streets in the city; within a few moments' walk of the Eastern and Western Railroad Depots and the landing of the Steamboats; about midway between the Capitol, Public Offices, and the Banks, Post Office, and the business parts of the city, renders it very convenient for the man of business, as well as gentlemen of leisure.		The subscriber places much reliance on the countenance and support of the Agriculturists throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable, should they favor him with their company.	
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Three Hills Farm will be carried on as usual, under my own superintendence, by a careful manager, and the breeding and rearing improved stock will be continued as heretofore.		Albany, July, 1844. C. N. BEMENT.	
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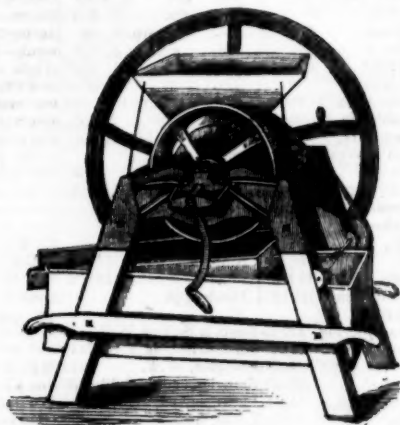
GUANO.		A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag containing from 150 to 220 lbs.	

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!		We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them	
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The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.		Jan. 3. P. S. CHAPPELL, or, WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.	
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## R. SINCLAIR, JR. &amp; CO'S. PATENT CORN MILL.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. new Corn Mill, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller." They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 24 or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as shown in the centre of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses) coarse meal for other uses may be ground by two men with good success.

The grinding plates, which are made of the hardest composition metal will last about two years without renewing, after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. This feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally.

Price, with one set extra plates, \$40. Orders addressed to this office or to Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Baltimore, will receive prompt attention.

The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the Mill. No 8

## SINCLAIR, JR. &amp; CO'S. CORN &amp; COB CRUSHER.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. Corn and Cob Crusher, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, the construction is very simple, compact, and not easily put out of order. The grinding plates are made of the heaviest composition metal, which will last from two to three years. After they are worn smooth new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates.

Price with one set extra plates, \$30. The materials used and the performance of the above, and in fact all the machinery we make, are expressly guaranteed.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

62 Light street.

The knife (as above), the grinding plates similar to that of the Mill. no 20

## BERKSHIRE BOAR.

A fine Berkshire Boar, 12 months old, of pure stock, for Sale—Price \$10—He is a very fine animal. Also some half-bred Berkshire Pigs—Apply at this office.

## 1000 APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

Just received from Samuel Grey's Nursery in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1000 young thrifty Apple Trees, of assorted and choice varieties, which will be sold very cheap.

Immediate application is necessary, as now is the time for planting them. J. S. EASTMAN.

do 4 Pratt Street.

## WHITE TURKIES.

I have for sale, two or three pairs of the pure White Turkeys, which will be sold low if immediately applied for.

Also, several kinds of Fancy Fowls.



## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery, to Dr. Woodside, at the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, of a fine DURHAM HEIFER, between two and three years old, of fine size and in good condition. This heifer was brought from Philadelphia on the steamboat, and escaped, it is supposed, from the boat after her arrival in Baltimore, on Saturday, the 19th of October last. Her color is principally white, but with spots of roan interspersed over the body, and a strawberry roan head and neck. She is very gentle, and had on, when lost, a leather halter, fastened together with iron rivets; and likewise a piece of new grass rope tied round the neck. no 20 t

CHARLES B. CALVERT.

## FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

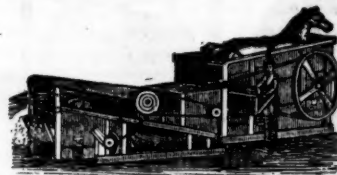
## PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket), to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. if

RANDALL & CO.



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

July 17

## JAMES MURRAY'S

## PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.



## MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

Ap 22

## CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

## GUANO—Farmers, Now's your time.

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at \$3 1/4 a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON,

Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or,

LEWIS GROSS, Jr.

No. 85 Smith's wharf

July 24

## THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price.

ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if

in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

## MURRAY'S CORN &amp; COB CRUSHERS &amp; GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14

WM. MURRAY.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonials to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. As he above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1